

Terre Haute History Room

INDIANA ROOM

AUGUST 26, 1926.



Prepared under the auspices of the Vigo County Historical Society, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, the State Normal School, the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and those citizens who have faith in Terre Haute, its institutions and its future, and whose support made this booklet possible.

**THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION**

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To this commission named above has been committed the task of erecting a suitable memorial in honor of George Rogers Clark. It is no simple task. Every American citizen has shared in the blessings bestowed by General Clark. The entire Northwest Territory is especially obligated to respond to the call that has been delayed for nearly one hundred fifty years. Clark's greatest achievements were on Indiana soil, on the banks of the Wabash where Indiana was born and largely reared. Every loyal Hoosier will inform himself as to the plans of this commission and make it a duty to contribute of his time, money or effort to the just task of rescuing the memory of General George Rogers Clark from oblivion.



Fort Harrison marker, located about two miles north of Terre Haute, marks the site and commemorates the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle fought September 4, 1812, between the Indians and the forces of General Zachary Taylor.

Erected September 4, 1912, by the Fort Harrison Centennial Association.



GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

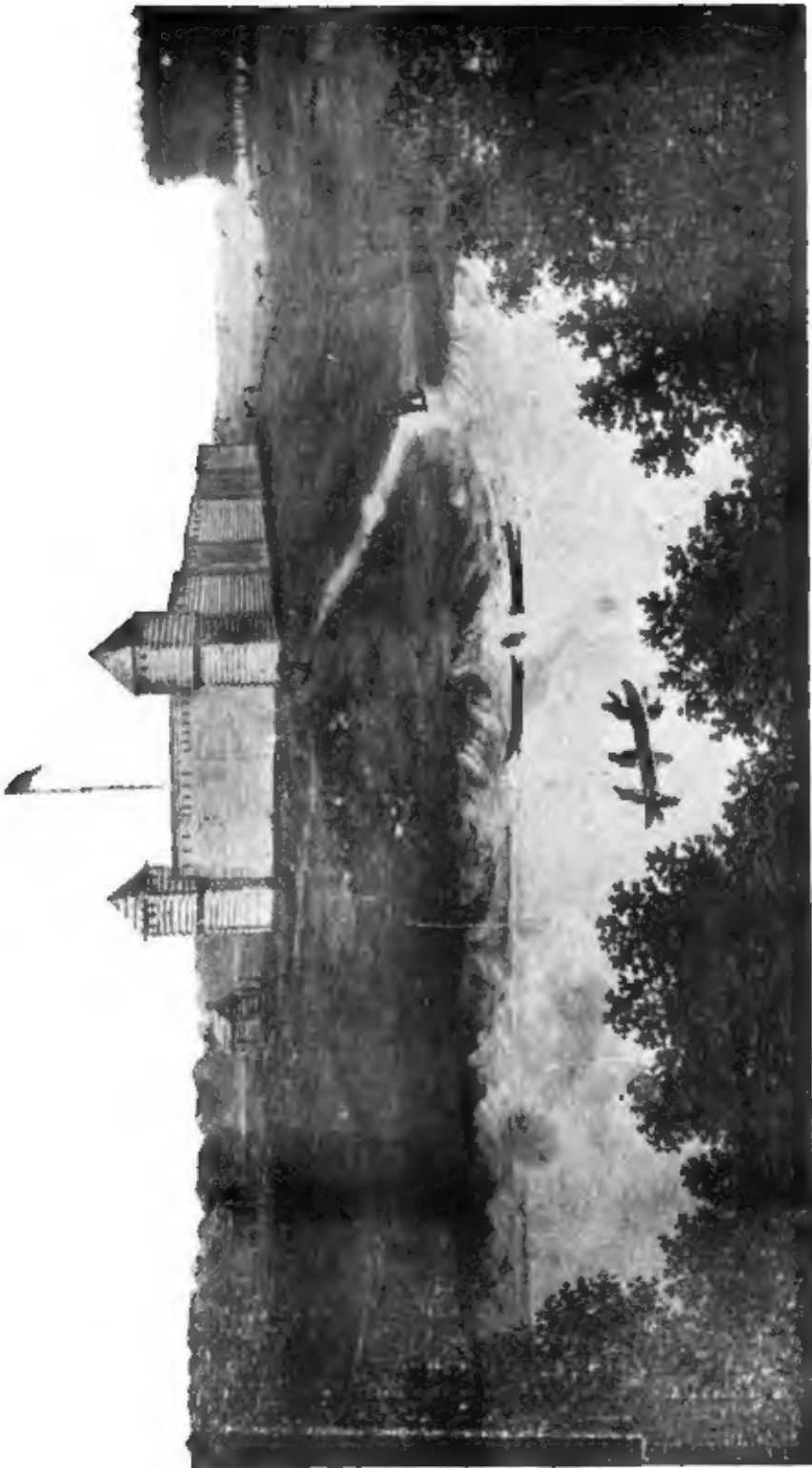
George Rogers Clark, born near Monticello, Allemarie County Virginia Nov. 19, 1752, died near Louisville Kentucky, February 18, 1818. His remains lie buried and obscurely marked in Cave Hill Cemetery, near the place of his death. General Clark's claim to fame was established forever when he captured Vincennes from the British on February 25, 1779. With the capture of Vincennes went the old Northwest territory, including five states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota.

These facts relating to General Clark's great achievement at Vincennes were known to John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay when they met representatives of George III in Paris to make the treaty of Peace which closed the War for American Independence. It was this knowledge of Clark's victory that enabled the American representatives at this peace table to establish the Mississippi River as the western boundary of the United States instead of the crest of the Allegheny Mountains.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

William Henry Harrison, third son of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence was born in Berkley, Charles City county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, died in the city of Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841. He was educated for the practice of medicine but decided to pursue a military career. He arose gradually to positions of honor and trust, and was elected ninth president of the United States as a Whig. In September 1811 he built Fort Harrison two miles north of Terre Haute, Indiana as a refuge for his soldiers and the pioneer settlers and as a storehouse for supplies. His remains lie buried at North Bend, Ohio, where an elegant piece of memorial art has been erected in his honor. General Harrison only waited about 75 years for the erection of a memorial that should be an appropriate tribute to the services he rendered his country.



FORT HARRISON IN 1812

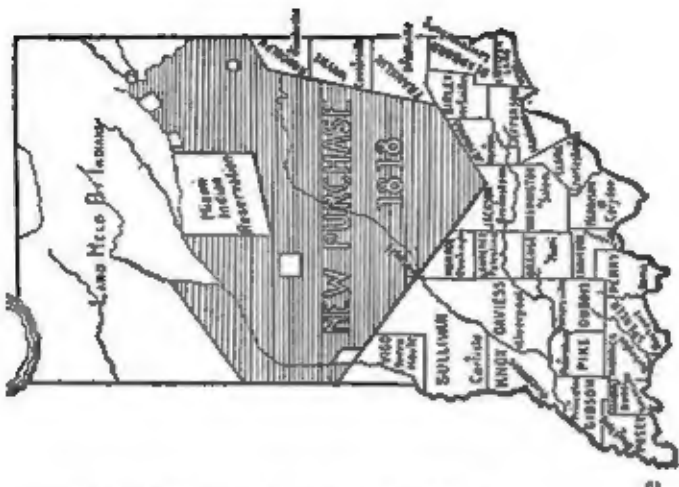
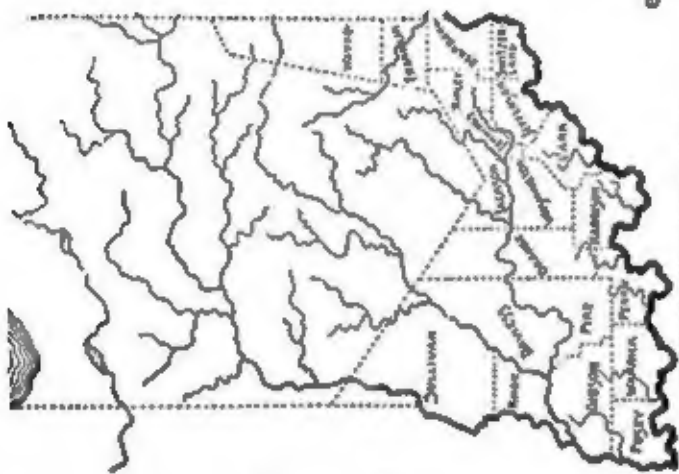
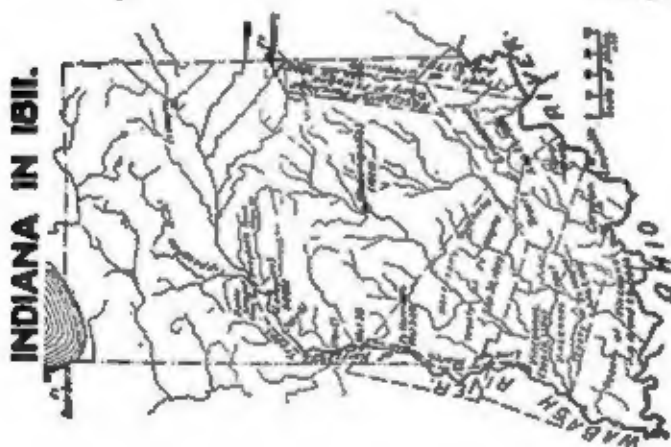
Erected in 1811 under the direction of General William Henry Harrison in his campaign and effort to quell the titles to lands in Indiana. The fort was attacked by force of British and Indians on the night of September 4, 1812. Captain Taylor was in command of the fort and with a force of less than 50 men and two dozen settlers including some women and children the attacking party was repelled. This was a notable event in American history as it was the last stand made by the British in their effort to regain the territory captured by George Rogers Clark a third of a century before. It is worthy of note that the builder of old Fort Harrison, General William Henry Harrison, and the defender of the fort, General Zachary Taylor, should have become presidents of the United States.



GENERAL TAYLOR

Zachary Taylor, born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. He was the third son of Colonel Richard Taylor who had been on intimate terms with George Washington and had borne a conspicuous part in the War for American Independence. Zachary moved with the family to Louisville, Kentucky, where the father had accepted his share of the bounty bestowed by the Old Dominion in the shape of a land grant. Zachary Taylor entered Fort Harrison as a captain, but left with the rank of Major by brevet, the first time that title had ever been bestowed in the United States Army for services in Indian warfare. This was in recognition of his successful defense of Fort Harrison, a defense that made the white man's scalp safe in the Wubash Valley. After 40 years of successful military service General Taylor was chosen president of the United States as a Whig in 1848. His last public act was an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington monument. His remains lie buried in Louisville, Kentucky, and within the last year were moved into a creditable memorial. General Taylor only waited about 75 years for the erection of a memorial worthy of his services.

INDIANA IN 1811.



THREE INDIANA MAPS

The map on the left shows treaty boundary lines. The United States Government began to acquire legal titles to Indiana lands soon after the organization of the Northwest territory. This map, among other treaty lines shows the ten o'clock line,— a line drawn from the mouth of Big Raccoon Creek to a point on a line making the northwest line of the treaty of Grouseland. This ten o'clock line determined the location of Fort Harrison in 1811 and finally the location of Terre Haute.

The center map gives the counties that took part in the organization of Indiana in 1816.

The map on the right shows the organization of additional counties and the gradual conquest of Indian lands.

Father Gibault was born in Montreal April 7, 1737. He died at New Madrid Missouri in the early part of 1804. The place of his burial seems not to be known, neither is it known



THE REVEREND FATHER PETER
GIBAULT

that the grave has ever been marked. The final surrender of General Hamilton, the English commander and his forces within Fort Sackville were arranged at a meeting in Saint Xavier's church, the church over which Father Gibault presided. At this meeting were General Clark, Governor Hamilton, Father Gibault and Colonel Francis Vigo. This meeting took place on February 23, 1779. A subsequent meeting took place on the following day, February 24, and at this second meeting it was agreed that the formal surrender of Fort Sackville should take place on February 25, 1779 at 10 O'clock A.M. In all of these negotiations Father Gibault was a leading spirit if not a controlling force.



Authentic records show that Colonel Vigo was born in Sardinia in 1747, which made him a citizen of Spain. He served for a time in the Spanish army as a soldier and as such drifted to America and engaged in handling a miscellaneous supply of merchandise such as would be marketable in an army camp. Colonel Vigo rendered great service to General Clark, furnished money and supplies to Clark's army. He died at Vincennes, Indiana, March 22, 1836, at the age of 89 years. In his will he bequeathed \$500.00 with which to buy a bell for the court house in Vigo County, which county was named in his honor. In 1875 after a lapse of 40 years the United States government paid Colonel Vigo's claim of \$3,616 advanced to General Clark, together with \$41, 282.60 interest, making a total of \$49,898.60. His remains lie buried in Vincennes, Indiana.

REGARDIN' TERRY HUT

Sence I tuck holt o' Gibbses Churn
 And ben a-hanlin' the concern,
 I've traveled round the grand ole State
 Of Indiany lots, of late!
 I've canvassed Crawfordsville and sweat
 Around the town of Lafayette;
 I've saw a many a County-seat
 I ust to think was hard to beat:
 At constant dreelage and expense
 I've worked Greencastle and Vincennes—
 Drapped out o' Putnam into Clay,
 Owen, and on down thataway
 Plum' into Knox, on the back-track
 Fer home agin—and glad I'm back—
 I've saw these towns, as I say—but
 They's none 'at beats ole Terry Hut!

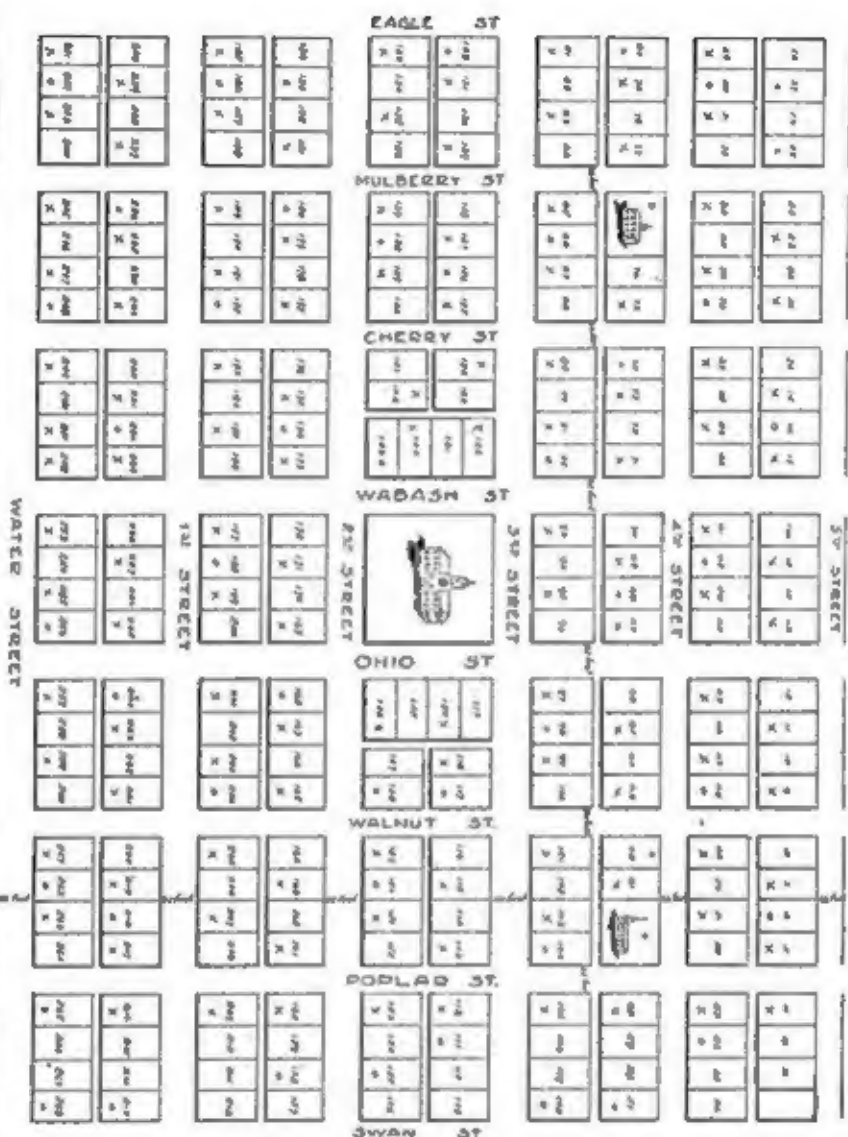
Its more'n likely you'll insist
 I claim this 'cause I'm prejudist,
 Bein' born'd here in ole Vygo
 In sight o' Terry Hut;—but no,
 Yer clean dead wrong!—and I maintain
 They's nary drap in ary vein
 O' mine but what's as free as air
 To jest take issue w'ith you there!—
 'Cause, boy and man, fer forty years,
 I've argied aginst livin' here,
 And jawed around and traded lies
 About our lack o' enterprise;
 And tuck and turned in and agreed
 All other towns was in the lead,
 When—drat my melts!—they couldn't cut
 No shine a-tall with Terry Hut!

From AFTERWHILES, Used by special permission of the Publishers, By James Whitcomb Riley, Copyright 1887,
 The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Take, even statesmanship and wit,
 And gineral git-up-and-git,—
 Ole Terry Hut is sound clean through!—
 Turn ole Dick Thompson loose, er Dan
 Vorehees—and where's they any man
 Kin even hold a candle to
 Their elquence? And where's as clean
 A fl-nan-seer as Rile' McKee—
 Er puorer, in his daily walk,
 In railroads er in racin' stock!
 And there's 'Gebe Debs—a man 'at stands
 And jest holds out in his two hands
 As warm a heart as ever beat
 Betwixt here and the Jedge'ment Seat!—
 All these is reasons why I put
 Sick bulk o' faith in Terry Hut.

So I've come back, with eyes 'at sees
 My faults, at last,—to make my peace
 With this old place, and truthful sweat—
 Like Glneral Tom Nelson does,—
 "They haint no city anywhere
 On God's green earth lays over us!"
 Our city govament is grand—
 "Ner is they better farmin'-land
 Sun-kissed"—as Tom goes on and says—
 "Er dower'd with sich advantages!"
 And I've come back, with welcome tread,
 From journeyin's vain, as I have said,
 To settle down in ca'm content,
 And cuss the towns where I have went,
 And brag on ourn and boast and strut
 Around the streets o' Terry Hut!

WABASH RIVER



Terre Haute in 1816 as shown by the plat filed for record in the United States Land Office at Vincennes on October 25 1816. Terre Haute is officially 40 days older than Indiana.



FORT HARRISON IN 1912

The white spot in the foreground indicates the southwest corner of the block house. The old fort did its work so well that it was abandoned as a military station in 1818. Since that time the land has had many owners, one of whom was George Rapp of New Harmony fame. George Rapp also owned the tract of land in Terre Haute between Seventh and Thirteenth Streets and between Locust Street and Poplar Streets. From this interesting bit of history it is plain that the Rappites had designs to be worked out in Terre Haute. Rapp married and in so doing, at least, the flexible law of the Rappites. It is generally understood that Rapp lost his life as a penalty for his disobedience. But plans of the Rappites in this county came to a sudden halt with this tragic death. Today the site of the old fort is the property of the Fort Harrison Country Club and through the president of this club, Mr. Homer B. Talley the Indiana Historical Society and its allied organizations were permitted to visit this historic scene.

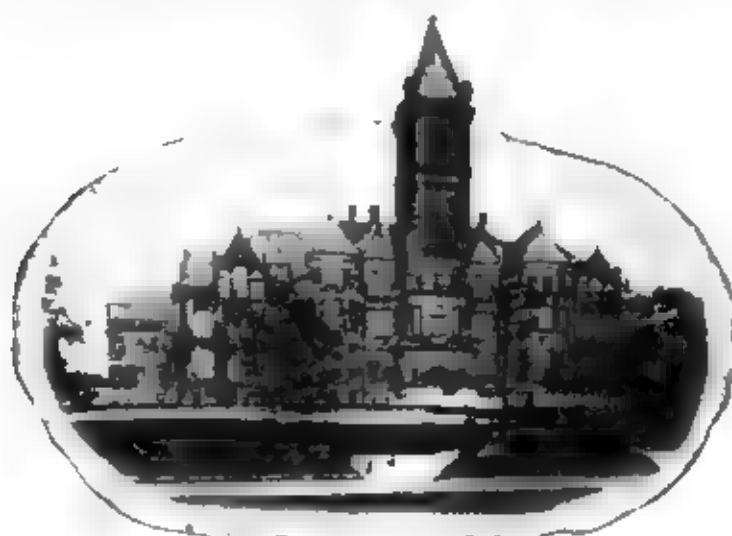
On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away

Words and Music by PAUL DRESSER. Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, 1857 died 1906. Adopted as State Song by Indiana Legislature in 1913.

[illegible]

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of Terre Haute, Indiana, on April 21, 1925

Indiana State Normal School



TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

The Indiana State Normal School was created by an act of the General Assembly approved December 20, 1865. This act defined the object of the school to be the preparation of teachers for teaching in the public schools of Indiana. The act further provided that the institution should be located at the town or city of the state that should obligate itself to give the largest amount in cash or buildings and grounds to secure the school. The city of Terre Haute offered to give a tract of land near the heart of the city and \$50,000 in cash and further agreed to maintain forever one-half the necessary expense of keeping the buildings and grounds in repair. This liberal offer was accepted and the school was located here.

The Normal School opened its doors for the instruction of students on January 6, 1870 with 23 students present on the opening day. From this meager enrollment the school has grown steadily. At present during each year some thousands of students find their way to Terre Haute to take work at the State Normal.

On the forenoon of April 9, 1888, the original Normal building and its contents were destroyed by fire. Terre Haute provided temporary quarters for the school and gave \$50,000 in cash with which to begin the work of rebuilding. The General Assembly appropriated \$100,000 for the completion of what is now known as the Main Building. Since that time other buildings have been added to the list, including a magnificent library building containing approximately 100,000 volumes. This is the largest Normal School library in the United States. Other buildings are Science Hall, Vocational Building, Training School, Women's Dormitory, Student Building, Practice House and Cafeteria. The School Physician is located with his offices in a building that was formerly a residence.

In addition to these buildings and the campus on which they are located, the Normal School owns an athletic field in the northwest part of the city and south of the city it has a small tract of land of eight acres used for experimental purposes in preparing of teachers for the rural schools.

The faculty of the Normal School numbers about eighty members. They are scattered through fourteen departments and give all their energies to the big task of helping train teachers for the public schools of Indiana.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL SONG

1. On the banks of the rip - ping Sab - aah, On the high - set land in
 2. Its crest was torn, its limbs were bent, its trunk was scorched and
 3. When light - ning flashed, its tan - post bent, this tree stood firm and

right, there stood an an - cient spe - a - core, Of old - en - ty and night.
 gray, but its roots went down to the rocks as brown, it was an - chored there to stay.
 strong, it on - ly laughed when the storm was past, and this was its battle song.

On I'm a fighting spee - core, I love a good storm fight, I'm here to stay for many a day, Hur -
 rah for the Blue and White, On many a day, Hur - rah for the Blue and White.



WILLIAM WOOD PARSONS

William Wood Parsons was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, on May 18, 1860. His father was Dr. Thomas Parsons, and his mother, Emily (Rice) Parsons. The date of his birth was 101 South Seventh Street, which is within a few steps of the place where he died, 1111 East Center Street, on September 28, 1942.

From a long-handled screw in Princeton, N. J.

In discussing the early part of Mr. Parsons' make-up there are many whom I am considerably disappointed in. Parsons has a reputation for his usual wear his only severe eyes, his clothing exactly the same as a captain. There was something particularly so it seemed to me when I met him at a dinner. It was his tendency. I was afraid to eat, because I could see an angel for as his face and father's profession were concerned, he was disappointed in his ways with others. He lived in the realm of high professional service, but he walked around with nothing with a few low-leveling and trying to the thought of the untraced his way. From an address by Dr. Felix D. D. Gray.



MAIN BUILDING



THE LIBRARY



SCIENCE BUILDING



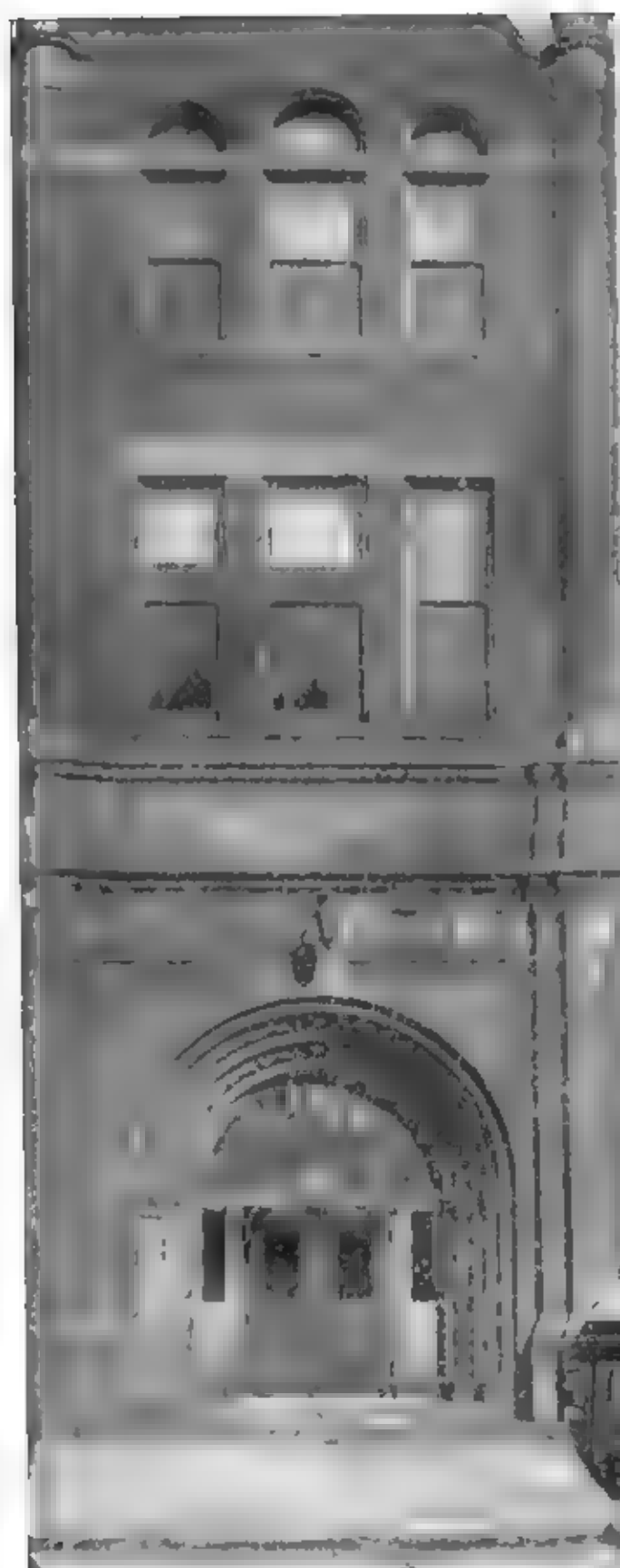
L'AMANT BALLET



TRACK TEAM



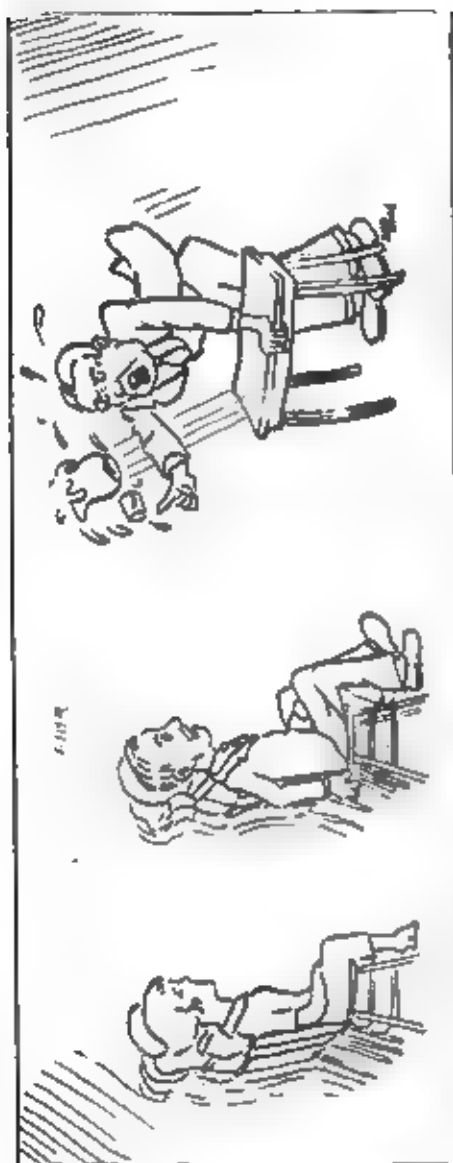
NORWAL BASEBALL TEAM



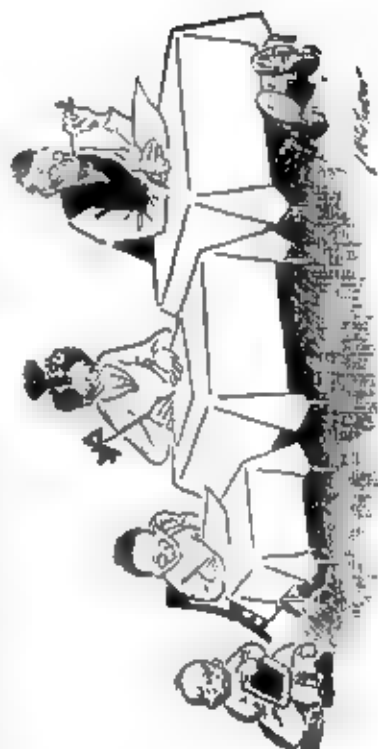
NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL



OPPOSITE AND TOP



Indiana is not content to borrow her literary ideals from Greenwich Village. She rolls her own!
 From the Hoonier Guyed Book by Irvin S. Cobb.
 Published by Special permission of George H. Doran Company.





Saint Mary-of-the-Woods

THE OLDEST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN INDIANA

Though not geographically at the crossing of the diameters Indiana is the central State of the Union in other ways more than one. Indiana is the central State of the Union in population. Indiana is the admittedly literary belt of the Union and for her many and great institutions of learning Indiana bears the title "The State of Schools." Among these schools, Saint Mary-of the Woods has the distinction of being the oldest school for girls, and the farther honor of being a national grow of educational interest as is evidenced by the college roster which registers every year students from almost every state in the Union—not to speak of students from foreign countries. "I send my daughter to Saint Mary-of-the-Woods," said one fond father from another State, "because she must get an education by merely breathing the air of Indiana."

Ideal as to its natural location, ideal from a spiritual point of view; ideal as to material surroundings and as to intellectual status, ideal from the individual's reaction and from a social aspect,—such must be the dictum of any visitor to Saint Mary-of the Woods. Range if you will the similar institutions in Europe and in America, its peer may not be found.



LEVER HALL



CENTRAL HALL FROM SOUTH CAMPUS



GURKIN HALL IN SUMMER



CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC



THE GYMNASIUM

SCHOLASTIC STATUS

The unqualified approbation and praise which the most exacting of standardizing authorities on education and schools have given Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, leave nothing to be said as to its academic status. "Its scholastic standards, the rank and character of its faculty, its splendidly appointed buildings, and above all its unusual record of service in the field of education would entitle it to the highest consideration of friends of education". "I have had opportunity to visit this college, and have been impressed by the great excellence of the work done there. In certain ways the work is unexcelled"—are examples of such approbation.

Not only does Saint Mary-of-the-Woods meet all the requirements for the standard school, in many points it surpasses them. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods has membership in the Association of American Colleges, and in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and other educational Associations, it is accredited by Indiana University, and recognized by the leading Universities of the United States.

Perhaps, however, it is not so much the thorough scholarship and the perfect appointment of the school as to both faculty and equipment which distinguish Saint Mary-of-the-Woods; rather, it is the atmosphere of culture and simplicity which permeates the place, the traditions held, the ideals maintained despite vicissitudes of changing fashions, the perfect elasticity of adaptation which through a careful selection embraces all in the new that is conducive to true progress, and retains the tried and unchangeable principles of education.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

And behind this altogether charming environment, like some lovely tapestry is the beautiful old story of development through pioneer days of heroism, hardship, and fortitude.

When in 1840 in response to the urgent appeal of a needy people, Mother Theodore Guerin with five other Sisters of Providence, arrived from France to help with the work of education in Indiana, she found Saint Mary-of-the-Woods a dense and desolate forest. Not even a dwelling in sight. Walking a short distance they came to a house "set like an oak in the forest." Here the good farmer Thralls gave the six Sisters one room. This was the beginning of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods.

Mother Theodore was a woman of culture, a teacher by profession. In France she had been decorated by the Academy of Lyons for her distinguished work in the schools. Likewise, her companions were women of ability, capable of undertaking the higher education of young women. What could they do in this forest? Where were the schools? Where the students?

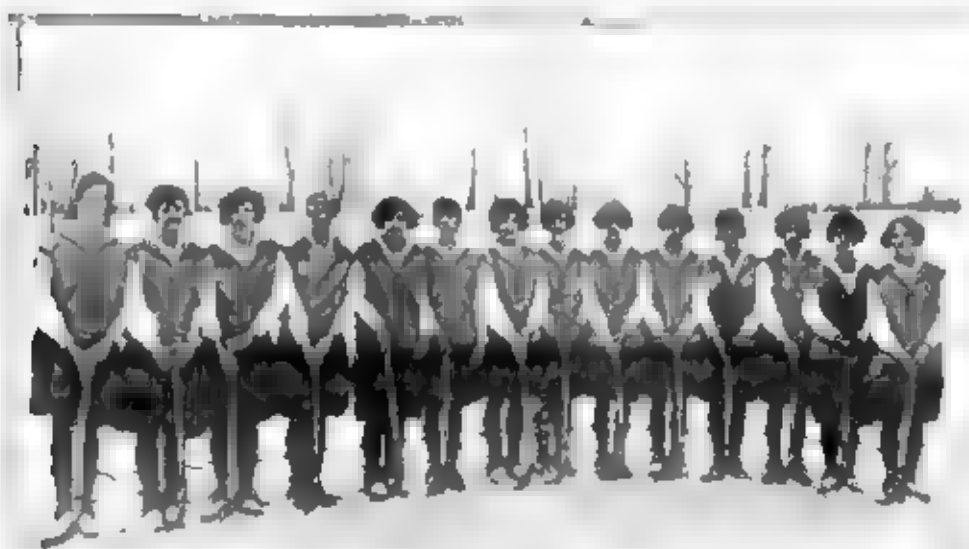
Mother Theodore was undismayed. She was a woman of great fortitude, and her trust in God was implicit. She took in the situation, saw the prospect of future development, began the foundation with the means at hand and planned for the future. "If it is God's work," she said repeatedly, "we cannot fail. We must make a beginning and trust to Providence."

By Christmas of 1840 the good farmer gave over the entire house of four rooms and a shed to the Sisters. The hardships and privations of those first months (first years, indeed) need no detailing. Through suffering, want, and even hunger, the Sisters labored on, happy in their sacrifices for the cause of Christian education. "Let us make no account of our personal feelings," said they, repeating Mother Theodore's advice, "except to sacrifice them."

The Academy building which had been in process of erection even before the arrival of the Sisters, was opened in July, 1841. Slowly but surely the work grew. In 1846 Mother Theodore obtained from the State Legislature a charter and the power to confer academic honors. She consulted the most eminent school men in planning the curriculum, so that the work of education at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods might be in conformity with the best methods then in use. The field of labor continued to widen, and schools were opened throughout Indiana and other States.



SOPHOMORE HOCKEY TEAM



FRESHMAN HOCKEY TEAM



RIDING CLUB



SWIMMING POOL



SENIOR RED CROSS UNITS



VARSITY BASKETBALL TEAM

**SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE
IN CHARGE OF THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT INDIANAPOLIS DURING
THE CIVIL WAR**

Hospital work (since given over because of the pressing demands of the schools) was still one of the active charitable duties of the Sisters when Governor Morton requested them to take charge of the Military Hospital at Indianapolis during the Civil War. To this request the Sisters gladly and promptly responded, honored to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of our country. During the same war, they nursed a fever camp of soldiers at Vincennes. The United States Government has recognized the heroic services of these Sisters, and their graves at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods are marked by Memorial Tablets of the Nation. Visitors to Washington, D. C., who view the Nuns' Monument, recently unveiled, will recognize among the Sister heroines thereon depicted the figure of a Sister of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, another national tribute to their glorious patriotism.

DEVELOPMENT OF SAINT MARY-OF-THE-WOODS

It were too long a history from 1840 to 1926 to give in detail. Today the Order of the Sisters of Providence numbers more than eleven hundred members, in charge of eighty-one schools, with approximately 30,000 pupils. The work has extended also into China, where at Ksifeng, East Honan, the Sisters of Providence are engaged in the higher education of Chinese women.

The system of education established by Mother Theodore subsists today. Essentially it is a system which purposes to develop the ideal Christian woman, a system founded upon the immutable truths of religion and morality, and informed of the noblest traditions and ideals of womanly culture. No effort has been spared to provide the best means and equipment for education, physical, intellectual, social and moral, so that Saint Mary-of-the-Woods may be said to be the embodiment of the ideal.

In reference to the service of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods in the field of education it may be of interest to the public as well as to those who have made the inquiry, that since the world war, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, through the Committee on Franco-American Exchange of Scholarships and Fellowships, American Council of Education, has offered scholarships to a number of French students and has graduated eight of these women with the degree of bachelor of arts.

Apropos of scholarships, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods has at present three full permanent scholarships open to eligible applicants under the stipulated conditions. Besides these permanent scholarships, there have been granted in the last ten years more than one hundred half scholarships, over fifty full scholarships, and partial scholarships to the amount of more than sixty thousand dollars, to deserving students who otherwise would have been deprived of the advantages of higher education.

IN THE FIELD FOR ENDOWMENT

And through all these eighty-six years the Sisters have labored without other aid than the fruit of their own toil. Today, forced into the field of endowment, they are making the first appeal to the public for financial aid, in order to complete their million dollar endowment before December 31, 1926.

Rose Polytechnic Institute



CHAUNCEY ROSE

Chauncey Rose, the father of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, was a man who without making any large financial gains, was able to acquire and develop the natural resources of that important of the Western American States, as Terre Haute, in which he settled as a young man, and from which he acquired the greater portion of his wealth.

His resources were various and far-reaching, but a common thread ran through them all, that they were very profitable. It was so that the various resources were developed and used for the benefit of the community, and the wealth of the community was increased. This thought came to him, and he began to plan, and he began to build, and he began to live. He was a man of vision, and he was a man of action. He was a man who saw the future, and he was a man who made it.



OLD ROSE BUILDING

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

The cornerstone of the main building of the Institute was laid on September 11, 1875. Delays of various kinds occurred and the Institute was not ready for the reception until March 7, 1883.

The original productive endowment fund has been increased from time to time by gifts and bequests from friends of the Institute. Notable contributions are

From Josephus Collett, former President of the Board of Managers, a bequest of seventy-five thousand dollars for the endowment of a chair of Dynamic Engineering.

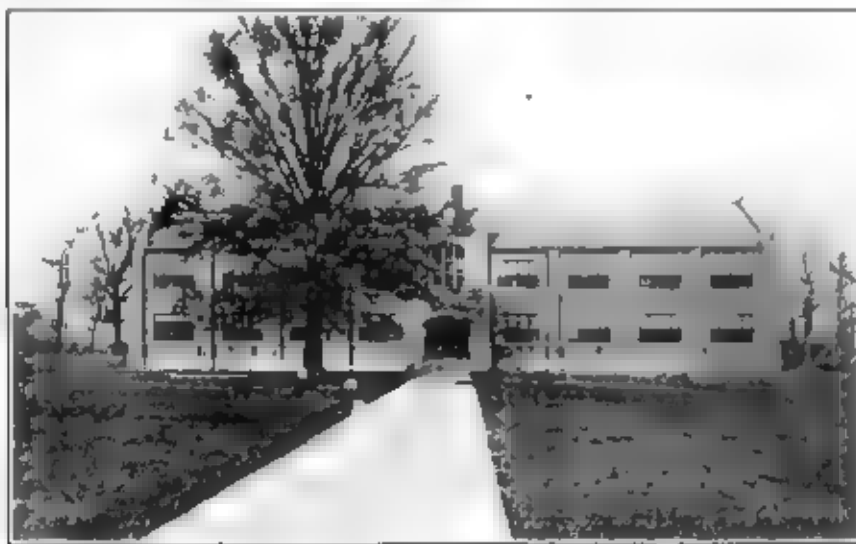
From Susan K. (Heminway) Francis, a legacy of approximately four thousand dollars, known as the Sarah A. Heminway Memorial Fund.

From William S. Rea, for many years a member of the Board of Managers, a specific bequest of one hundred thousand dollars, and residuary interest in his estate which will approximate two hundred thousand dollars additional.

From James M. Gregor, a residuary interest in his estate, amounting approximately to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

From Demas Deming, for many years Treasurer of the Board of Managers, a gift of over one hundred thousand dollars to the permanent endowment funds and a bequest of one hundred thousand dollars for a memorial building.

The original location of the Institute was at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust street in the city of Terre Haute.



FRONT VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING

In 1922 the Institute was moved to a new site about two miles east of the city on the National Road connecting Hartsville and Los Angeles. For the new campus a most beautiful tract of land, consisting of one hundred and twenty-three acres, was donated by Messrs. Anton and Herman Hulman.

One large building containing over two acres of floor space houses under one roof all the shops, laboratories and recitation rooms of the institution. A new dormitory, the gift of the late Demas Deming is under construction.



LOWER LAKE WITH MAIN BUILDING IN BACKGROUND

The course of study at the Institute is unlike that of the ordinary college. A technical school is largely a school for teaching applied science. Before applied science can be taught, pure science must be well founded in the mind of the embryo engineer. Such a training can not be given in a classical college of liberal arts. At the Rose Polytechnic Institute literature, history, Greek, Latin, psychology, philosophy, and their kindred subjects give way to applied mechanic, machine design, electrical problems, mechanics of machinery, masonry, metallurgy, and a dozen other subjects that are of interest to no one but the boy who is one day to "develop the sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of mankind." In other words, the work at Rose is outlined in such a way that it will have its greatest appeal to young men of a mechanical or scientific turn of mind. The boy comes into the school, learns to use the axes, band saws, planers, and drills in the wood shop, learns to make his own patterns, to shape his own molds, to pour his own metal in the foundry, learns to forge and temper his own tools in the blacksmith shop, and to machine them to a higher degree of perfection in the machine shop where more lathes, drills, punches, saws and dies of different types are accessible for immediate use. In this manner the student learns to coordinate hand with brain to such a degree that he is ready, able to grasp the more highly theoretical subjects which must necessarily be given in the later years of study.

ROSTER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

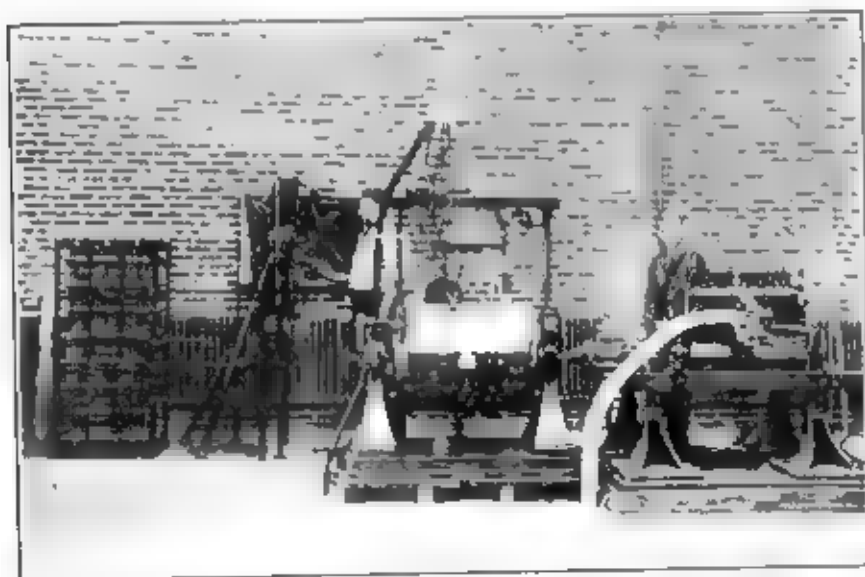
September 10, 1874 to 1926

PRESIDENTS

Chauncey Ross, Terre Haute	from Sept. 10, 1874 to June 1877
Josephus Colett, Terre	from June 1877 to February, 1893
R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute	from March 1893, to March, 1900
William C. Bail, Terre Haute . . .	from June, 1900 to May, 1922
Walter C. Ely, Terre Haute .	from June, 1922 to June 1923
James S. Royse, Terre Haute	from Nov. 1924 to—



MEZZANINE RUNWAY OVER LABORATORIES



AUTOMOBILE DYNAMOMETER IN MECHANICAL LABORATORY

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Josephus Collet, Terre Haute.....	from September, 1843, to June, 1877
Charles R. Peddle, Terre Haute...	from June, 1877, to October, 1884
R. W. Thompson, Terre Haute. . . .	from April, 1885, to March, 1893
William Mack, Terre Haute.. . . .	from June, 1893, to May, 1898
William C. Ball, Terre Haute	from May, 1898, to June, 1900
Freston Hussey, Terre Haute	from June, 1902 to Feb. 1914
W. C. Arp, Terre Haute.....	from June, 1917, to Feb., 1918
W. S. Ren, Terre Haute.....	from June, 1918, to Feb., 1919
Walter C. Ely, Terre Haute	from Feb., 1920 to June, 1922
James S. Royce, Terre Haute.. . . .	from June, 1922, to Nov., 1924

TREASURERS.

Demas Deming, Terre Haute.	from Sept. 10, 1874 to March, 1922
Paul N. Bogart.. . . .	from May 19, 1922 to ————

SECRETARIES.

Wm. K. Edwards, Terre Haute.....	from Sept. 10, 1874, to Sept., 1878
Samuel S. Early, Terre Haute.....	from Nov., 1878, to Sept., 1884
Charles R. Peddle, Terre Haute	from October, 1884, to April, 1893
R. G. Jenckes, Terre Haute	from April, 1893, to June, 1900
John B. Aikman, Terre Haute	from June, 1900 to June, 1902
George M. Crane, Terre Haute.....	from June, 1902 to June 1915
Paul N. Bogart	from June 1915, to July, 1920
Benji. H. Pine	from July, 1920 to ————

BOARD OF MANAGERS

MEMBERS.

Chauncey Rose, Terre Haute.....	from Sept. 16, 1874, to June, 1877
Charles R. Peddle, Terre Haute	from Sept., 1874, to April, 1893
William A. Jones, Terre Haute	from Sept., 1874, to March, 1883
Josephus Collett, Terre Haute	from Sept., 1874, to Feb., 1893
Barnabas C. Hobbs, Bloomingdale. . . .	from Sept., 1874, to June, 1878
Demas Deming, Terre Haute.	from Sept., 1874 to March 1922
Firmin Nippert, Terre Haute.	from Sept., 1874, to Nov., 1889
Ray G. Jenckes, Terre Haute	from Sept., 1874, to Jan., 1879 also from March 1893 to June 1916.
Charles Cruft, Terre Haute	from Sept., 1874, to Sept., 1878
Wm. K. Edwards, Terre Haute.	from Sept., 1874, to Sept., 1878
William Mack, Terre Haute	from Oct., 17, 1877, to May, 1898
Samuel S. Early, Terre Haute.	from Nov. 2, 1878, to Sept., 1884
Robert S. Cox, Terre Haute	from Jan., 31, 1879, to Nov., 1886
Freston Hussey, Terre Haute	from Jan., 31, 1879, to Feb., 9, 1914
William C. Ball, Terre Haute	from March 31, 1883 to May 27, 1922
Leslie D. Thomas, Terre Haute	from March 17, 1888, to June, 1895
W. S. Ren, Terre Haute	from March 7, 1893 to Feb., 1919
Robert S. Cox, Terre Haute	from April 25, 1893, to June, 1899
H. I. Miller, Terre Haute.....	from April 8, 1898, to June, 1901
John B. Aikman, Terre Haute	from April 8, 1898 to June, 1911
George M. Crane, Terre Haute.	from Oct. 12, 1901 to June 1911
Samuel S. Early, Terre Haute.....	from Oct. 12, 1901, to June, 1906
W. S. Roney, Terre Haute.....	from Oct. 12, 1901, to June, 1907

James S. Royse, Terre Haute	from June 10, 1908, to ———
Charles Minshall, Terre Haute	from June 10, 1908 to June 1916
Failey, Bruce P., Terre Haute	from June, 1911 to ———
Arp, William C., Terre Haute	from Oct. 16, 1915 to June 18, 1922
Henry, David W., Terre Haute	from Oct. 16, 1915 to June 1917
Jenkins, Wilbur O., Indianapolis	from Oct. 16, 1915 to ———
Kuhn, Paul, Terre Haute	from October 16, to ———
Root, Chapman J., Terre Haute	from October 16, 1915 to ———
Smith, John L., Terre Haute	from October 16, 1915 to June 1924
Sparks, William L., Terre Haute	from Oct. 16, 1915 to ———
Huiman, Herman Jr., Terre Haute	from June 1919 to June 1920
Pine, Benj. H., Terre Haute	from July 17, 1920 to ———
Ely, Walter C., Terre Haute	from June 1919 to June 1924
Parsons, William W., Terre Haute	from June 1920 to June 1924
Hammond, Alonzo J., Chicago	from June 1921 to ———
Swango, James H., Terre Haute	from June 1922 to ———
Royse, Sam D., Terre Haute	from June 1922 to ———

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND FACULTY PRESIDENTS.

Charles Oliver Thompson, A. M., Ph. D. 1883—1885.
 Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, A. M., Ph. D., L. L. D., 1886—1889.
 Henry Turner Eddy, A. M., Ph. D., L. L. D., 1891—1894.
 Carl Leo Mees, Ph. D., 1895—1919.
 Philip B. Woodworth, M. E., D. Sc., 1921—1923.
 Frank C. Wagner, A. M., D. Sc., 1924—date.

ACTING PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

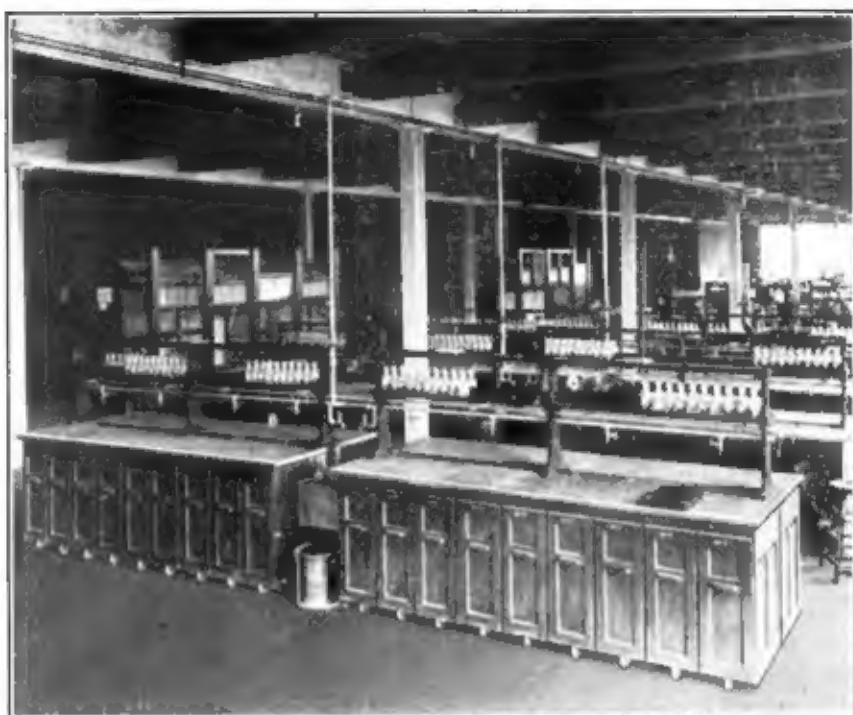
Clarence Abiather Waldo, A. M., Acting President 1885 and 1889.
 Carl Leo Mees, Ph. D. Acting President 1890, 1894 and 1895.
 Thomas Gray, B. S., Ph. D., Vice-President, 1891—1908.
 Malverd Abijah Howe, C. E., Vice-President, 1909—1911.
 John White, M. A., Ph. D., Vice-President 1911—1919. Acting President 1919—1921.
 Frank C. Wagner, A. M., D. Sc. Vice-President 1922. Acting President 1923.

REGISTRARS.

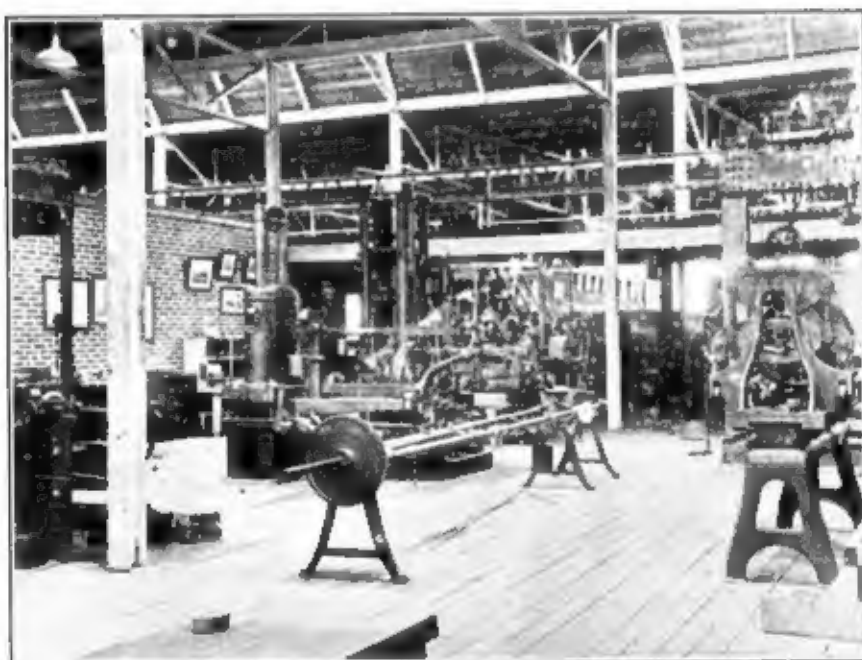
Sarah P. Burton, 1883—1920.
 Mary Gilbert, 1920—date.

FACULTY.

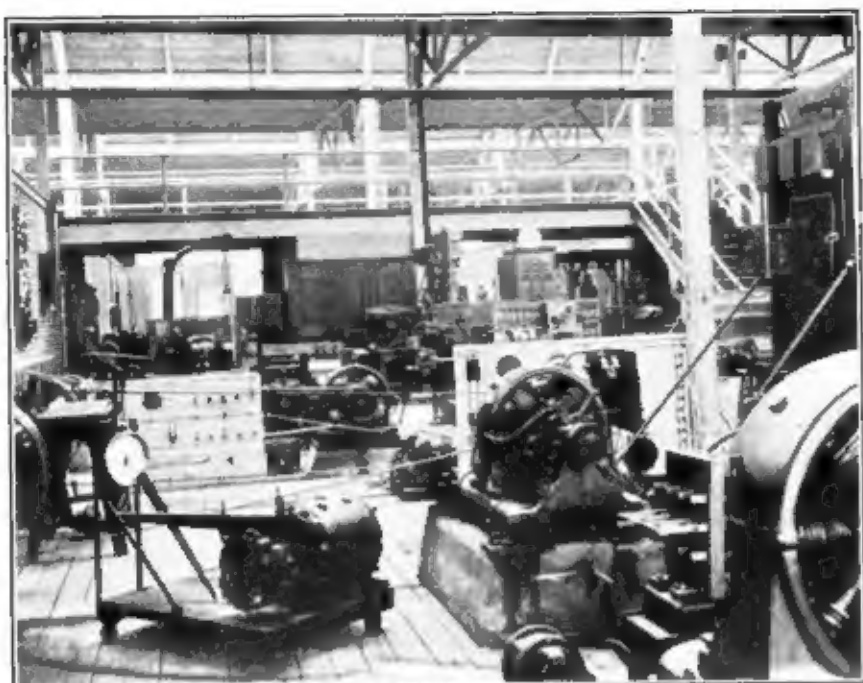
William L. Ames, B. S., M. E., Professor in Drawing and Machine Design 1883—1896.
 Edward S. Cobb, B. S., Superintendent of Shops, 1883—1888.
 Charles A. Colton, E. M., Professor of Chemistry, 1883—1885.
 Clarence A. Waldo, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, 1888—1892.
 James A. Wickersham, A. M., Professor of Languages, 1883—1920.
 Charles C. Brown, C. E., Professor of Mathematics, 1884—1885.
 Lucien I. Blake, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, 1884—1886.
 William A. Noyes, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1885—1903.
 Asa B. Fitch, C. E., Professor of Civil Engineering, 1886.
 Malverd A. Howe, C. E., Professor in Physics, 1886—1913.
 Thomas Gray, Ph. D., Professor of Dynamic Engineering, 1887—1908.
 Charles S. Brown, B. Ph., Superintendent of Shops and Professor of Machine Design, 1888—1896.
 R. W. Mahon, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry 1888.
 William H. Kirchner, B. S., Instructor and Professor in Drawing, 1888—1893.
 Arthur S. Hathaway, B. S., Professor of Mathematics, 1892—1920.
 Robert L. McCormick, C. E., Instructor, Assistant Professor and Professor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering, 1891—date



CHEMICAL LABORATORY



MATERIALS TESTING MACHINE IN CIVIL LABORATORY



ELECTRICAL LABORATORY—WEST END



THE GYMNASIUM

John B. Peddle, M. E., Instructor and Professor in Machine Design, 1893—date.
 Arthur Kenrick, A. M., Associate Professor of Physics 1895—1899.
 Frank C. Wagner, A. M., Professor in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering 1896—1924.
 Edwin S. Johannott, Jr. Ph.D., Professor in Physics 1899—1924.
 Alvah W. Clement, B.S., Superintendent of Shops 1900—1907.
 John White, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1903—date.
 Edwin Place, M. M. E., Instructor in Physics 1890—1899.
 Neil H. Williams, M. S., Instructor and Assistant Professor in Physics 1904—908.
 Clarence C. Knipmeyer, Assistant Professor in Electrical Engineering 1909—date.
 Elmer H. Wilmarth, B.S., Professor in Shop Management, 1907—1913.
 Albert A. Faurot, A. M., Associate Professor and Professor in Languages 1909—1908.
 Carl Wischmeyer, B. S., Assistant Professor and Professor in Drawing and Mechanical Engineering 1909—date.
 Harold Thomas, C. E., Professor in Civil Engineering 1910—1923.
 William G. Ransel, Assistant Professor of Shop Management 1913—1917.
 Orion L. Stock, M. S., Instructor and Associate Professor in Drawing and Architectural Engineering 1912—date.
 Robert R. Sellers, B. S., Assistant Professor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1919.
 Henry L. Coles, M. S., Instructor and Professor in Chemistry 1913—1917.
 Eldred C. Brace, Ph. B., Assistant Professor of Chemistry 1918.
 William D. Weidlein, B. S., Captain U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1918—1920.
 Alfred T. Child, M. A., Associate Professor in Chemical Engineering 1919—date.
 Clarence P. Sousley, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics, 1920—date.
 Harry A. Montgomery, C. of E., Lieut. U. S. Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1920—1924.
 George W. Greenleaf, Assistant Professor of Shop Management 1920—date.
 Archie T. Colwell, 1st. Lieut. C. of E., U. S. Army, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1921.
 Bruce C. Hill, 1st. Lieut. C. of E., Assistant Professor and Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1923—date.
 Claude N. Settles, A. B., Assistant Professor of English 1923—date.
 Adelbert Diefendorf, S. E., Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering 1923—date.
 William W. Bessell, 1st. Lieut. C. of E., U. S. Army, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics 1924—date.
 Roland E. Hutchins, C. E., Assistant Professor and Associate Professor in Civil Engineering 1924—date.
 Berton Howlett, S. M., Ph. D., Professor of Physics 1925—date.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Edward G. Waters, B. S., Fellowship Instructor in Physical Laboratories, 1888.
 R. R. C. Simon, Instructor in German, 1894-95.
 Joseph D. Harper, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1895-96.
 Charles Wilbur, Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1895-96.
 Arnold Tachudy, B. A., Instructor in German, 1895-96.
 William E. Burk, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1896-97.
 Orange E. McMeans, B. S., Instructor in Drawing, 1896-99.
 Albert A. Faurot, A. M., Instructor in German, 1896—1901.
 John W. Shepherd, A. M., Instructor in Chemistry, 1897-98.
 Arthur Winslow, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1898-99.
 George W. Mitchell, Instructor in Drawing, 1899—1900.
 William H. Insley, B. S., Assistant in Architecture, 1900-01.
 William M. Blanchard, Ph. D., Instructor in Chemistry, 1900-01.
 Emery E. Harris, Instructor in Drawing, 1900-01.

Robert E. Earhart, Ph. D., Instructor in Physics, 1901-03.
 Austin M. Patterson, Ph. D., Instructor in Chemistry, 1901-03.
 Harry A. Schwartz, B. S., Instructor in Drawing, 1901-02.
 Edmund J. Hirschler, A. B., Instructor in German, 1901-03.
 Arthur J. Paige, B. S., Instructor in Drawing, 1903-08.
 John M. Nelson, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1903-05.
 Frank W. Bennett, A. B., Instructor in German, 1904-09.
 Chester L. Post, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering, 1904-06.
 Alfred W. Homberger, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1905-07.
 Roger De L. French, B. S., Assistant in Civil Engineering, 1906.
 Luther Knight, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1907-08.
 William R. Plew, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering, 1907—1910.
 Rufus A. Barnes, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry, 1908.
 Frank W. Pote, B. S., Instructor in Laboratories, 1908.
 Claude H. Carey, B. A. Instructor in Chemistry 1909.
 Philip Helmlich, B. S., Instructor in Drawing 1909—1912.
 J. Newell Stephenson, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry 1910—1913.
 Clyde W. White, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Physical Laboratory 1910—1912.
 J. Reuben Sage, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics and Physical Laboratory 1912—1915.
 Russell E. Lawrence, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Physical Laboratory 1915.
 Warren R. Spencer, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1916—1919.
 Dom. P. Savant, M. S., Instructor in Electrical Engineering Laboratory 1915.
 Bert L. Combs, B. A., Assistant in Physics 1916.
 Walter O. Hensgen, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1917.
 Errol L. Fox, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry 1919—1923.
 Arthur W. Brown, B. A., Instructor in English and Economics 1920.
 Harold C. Exline, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Engineering 1920.
 Frank M. Stone, B. S., Instructor in Physics and Electrical Eng. 1920—1926.
 Albert J. Bedard, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and Civil Eng. 1921—1923.
 Clarence W. McIntyre, B. A., Instructor in English and French 1921—1923.
 A. W. Rauth, B. S., Instructor in Physics and Electrical Eng. 1925.

SUPERINTENDENTS IN SHOPS.

Edward S. Cobb, 1882—1888.
 Charles Sumner Brown, 1888—1896.
 J. F. W. Harris, 1896—1899.
 Alvah W. Clement, 1899—1907.
 Elmer H. Willmarth, 1907—1913.
 William G. Ranela, 1913—1917.
 Carl Wischnmeyer, 1918—1920.
 George W. Greenleaf 1920—date.

INSTRUCTORS IN MACHINE SHOPS.

William M. Towle, 1886—1887.
 Garrett W. Logan, 1889—1922.
 John L. O'Neil, 1922—1924.
 Frank W. Mooney, 1925—date.

INSTRUCTORS IN WOOD SHOPS.

James H. Sherman, 1883—1890.
 William P. Smith, 1891—1896.
 Edward T. Wires, 1897—1911.
 Ernest A. Rolinson, 1911—1913.
 Walter S. Spratt, 1913—1916.
 Melvin Day, 1916—1923.
 Oscar L. Richmond, 1923—date.